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# Hongkong Daily Press

**EIGHT-YING**  
N. LAZARUS  
OPTOMETRIST  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

ESTABLISHED 1857

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**PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED**  
**TIME TABLE**  
Peak Days  
7:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. every 15 minutes  
8:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. every 10 minutes  
9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. every 10 minutes  
10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. every 10 minutes  
11:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon every 10 minutes  
12:00 noon to 1:00 p.m. every 10 minutes  
1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. every 10 minutes  
2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. every 10 minutes  
3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. every 10 minutes  
4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. every 10 minutes  
5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. every 10 minutes  
Night Cars  
8:40 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. every 20 minutes  
9:00 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. every 20 minutes  
11:30 p.m. to midnight  
Enter Cars—15 minutes  
Sundays  
7:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. every 15 minutes  
10:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. every 10 minutes  
11:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon every 10 minutes  
12:00 noon to 1:00 p.m. every 10 minutes  
1:00 p.m. to 2:00 p.m. every 10 minutes  
2:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. every 10 minutes  
3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. every 10 minutes  
4:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. every 10 minutes  
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**KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY**  
**TIME TABLE**  
On and after THURSDAY, April 2nd, 1930, until further Notice.  
(All services three times a week.)  
**DOWN TRAINS**  

Station	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	4th Class	5th Class	6th Class	7th Class	8th Class	9th Class	10th Class
Canton	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15
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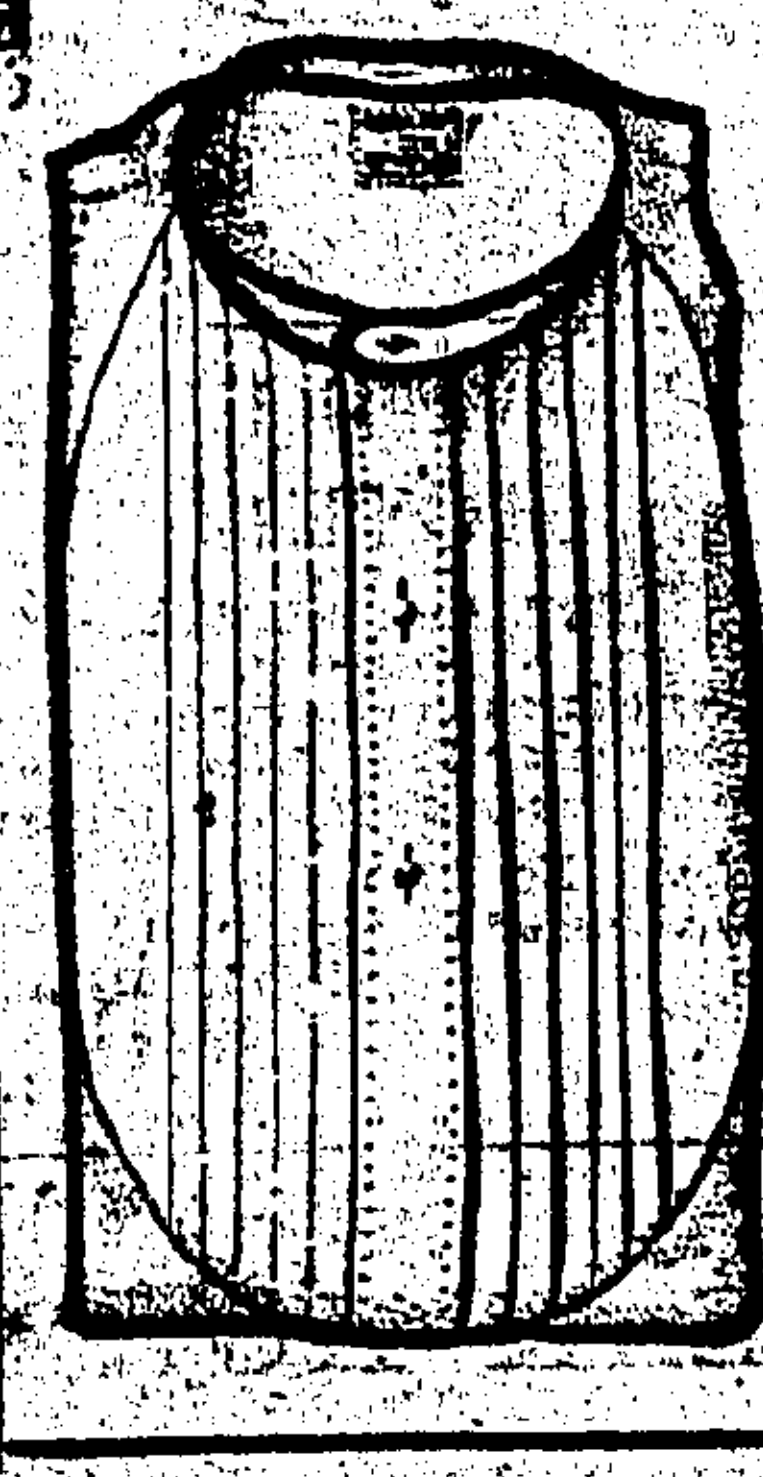
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## THE HABITANT

FRANCO-AMERICAN LIFE

Life in the French-Canadian life.

The French-Canadian peasant in his

majority of his progressive and commercial

standards, and as the embodiment of

most conservation, and faithfulness to

tradition. Over the frontier in the

St. Lawrence valley, the air with

the sound of the sawmill, the

factory chimneys pour

out their grime, and the air with

the sound of the sawmill, the

factory chimneys pour

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## OUR LOPE-EARED HIGH-BROWS

JAMBOREE NOVELTIES AND

ASYLUM POETS.

Mr. Gibert Franklin writes—

Twenty years ago, to call a man or woman

an intellectual was a compliment. To-

day it is almost an insult.

Your modern intellectual is like a certain

breed of rabbits (only, thank Heaven, not

so prolific); he is a "lop"—one ear cock-

ed to the high-brow altitude, the other

drooped to the ground in hope of hearing

his own name.

These intellectual lops produce, with

equal facility, epigrams, poetry, Obitu-

aries, pictures, Broadway plays, dancing

novels, and, in the case of the modern

intellectual, a certain amount of

secretly for lops only, there might

be some excuse for them. But the

young gentlemen in square black hats and

the sloopy young girls in bobbed hair do

not believe in secrecy. For them the

band of the lop-rolling fraternity, the

communal boom. To them, intellect without

publicity is a sterile thing.

THE BIG DRUM.

And one is bound to admit that

ever else they may fail, it is in blowing

their own trumpet. Pick up the "X"

magazine of yesterday and read Mr. A's

review of "Mr. B's" latest effusion.

"Mr. B" writes Mr. A, "is undoubtedly

the greatest living master of Verbiage."

Weeks later, turning to the same

magazine, you will find Mr. B's

opinion of Mr. A. "Mr. A," writes

Mr. B, "indubitably stands for all that

is best in blank-verse poetry." And so

the merry game goes on.

Try to imagine the giant of the past

thus grinning through the horse-collar

and you will at once realize the futility

of our modern high brows. In a way

one can be sorry for them; especially if

one knows, as I know, their secret.

The secret of your lop-eared intellectual

can be written in one word: "Vanity!"

He or she is a person who tries, with a

pernicious artistic impulse, to buy a

sovereign's worth of fame. And of course

he or she fails. To use a modern term,

he or she is a failure. Hence all the talk

of "Art for art's sake," of "our ignorant

public."

KILLING THE BEEHIVE.

But though, in one way, we can be sorry

for these people, in others we must be on

our guard against them. First, because

they tend to bring true art (which is

invariably popular) into contempt; and

second, because their diseased vanity

makes them the easiest of dupes to any

made revolutionaries.

Our revolutionaries and our extremists

use these pseudo-intellectuals to spread

their propaganda. The blind statecraft

of the blind in art. Therefore, neither

in British art nor in the British Empire

will revolution succeed.

All the same, it would be well to

extinguish the lops. There are two ways of

doing this. Either export them en masse

to Czechoslovakia, or treat them as

done in this article—anonously. I have

drooping ear never hears its own name;

even in contempt, the breed will wipe

out.

THE HABITANT LEADS.

On the whole, the

Habitant leads a steady, respectable

life. He is religious, dutiful, and

obedient to the authorities of his

village. He is a simple, contented

man, and without a will to improve

himself or his village. He is a

man, and without a will to improve

himself or his village. He is a

man, and without a will to improve

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## AN ARAB STATE IN MESOPOTAMIA

ATTITUDE OF BRITISH OFFICIALS.

In the House of Commons, on August

17th, Mr. Bonar Law, replying to Mr.

Lambert (South Molton, L.), who asked

whether the British officials at present occupy-

ing high administrative positions in Mes-

opotamia favoured the Government policy

of establishing there an Arab State: when

Sir Percy Cox would return to Mes-

opotamia; and whether he would be in-

structed to facilitate the economic develop-

ment of the country by promoting and

encouraging local initiative in accordance

with the Anglo-French proclamation of

November, 1918, said:—The answer to the

first part of the question is in the affirma-

tive. As regards the second part, Sir Percy

Cox will return shortly to Mesopotamia,



## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE  
MEMORIAL FUND.[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG  
DAILY PRESS.]

Sir, I shall be obliged if you will be good enough to publish the attached list of subscriptions to the Royal Air Force Memorial Fund. Some of the amounts have already been acknowledged in your columns; others have reached me recently from various Clubs in which subscription lists have been placed.

In order to clear up some little misunderstanding I would like to state that the money subscribed to the Air Force Memorial Fund will not be entirely, or even largely, spent in the erection of some commemorative monument. By far the greater portion of it will be devoted to providing education for the children of airmen, and to rendering assistance to officers and men of the Flying Force and their dependents who may be disabled, sick or otherwise infirm.

It is true that there have been many calls upon the public purse as a result of the war, and I have been asked why the Air Force Memorial Fund should be taken to the front to the detriment, perhaps, of other funds equally deserving. I would point out that the Air Force is a creation of the past few years. Other funds which have been started for the benefit of certain sections of the Army have the advantage of old-established organizations which may be relied upon to see that the money required is forthcoming. The Air Force, which was composed of young men taken from different regiments and from all parts, has no such organization. The appeal on behalf of the dependents of these men has been issued on the initiative of the present Air Marshal Sir Hugh Trenchard to no particular section of the community but to the public at large.

I propose to close the subscription lists shortly and I would, therefore, ask those who intend to subscribe to send their donations to me as soon as possible.

Yours faithfully,  
D. R. BLAIR,  
Hon. Treasurer,  
Aero Club of Hongkong,  
c/o Lowe, Bingham & Matthews,  
Hongkong, September 17th, 1920.

## SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

A. Anonymous	150
Rev. Mr. P. H. Holvak	110
Sir Robert Ho Tung	100
R. Anonymous	100
Messrs. Heise & Co.	100
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr	100
Hon. Mr. Ho Fook	50
Mr. J. A. Plummer	50
Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe	50
Mr. G. M. Harrison	50
MR. J. STUBBS OBE.	50
Mr. J. H. Tager	50
Mr. N. L. Watson	50
Mr. D. K. Blair	25
Mr. M. Young	25
Mr. L. N. Lee	25
Mr. J. L. Crockett	25
Mr. J. H. Irving	25
Mr. A. O. Lang	25
Messrs. Atwell Bros.	25
Mr. A. F. Arell	25
Mr. Robert Douglas	25
Mr. G. M. Dodwell	25
Mr. S. B. Columbine	25
Mr. C. T. Edkins	25
Mr. M. S. Sisson	25
Sir Edith Kadoorie	25
Mr. W. A. Dowley	25
Mr. G. S. Archibut	10
Mr. O. M. Brenkner	10
Mr. G. G. Langhugh	10
Mr. H. B. Harbeck	10
Mr. G. A. Harrison	10
Mr. M. R. Turner	10
Mr. E. H. O'Farrell	10
Mr. E. Stuart Taylor	10
Mr. P. V. Botelho	10
Mr. C. A. Peil	10
Mr. W. H. Smith	10
Mr. E. A. G. May	10
Mr. H. O. Shewale	10
Mr. W. Alabaster	10
Mr. T. M. Leitch	10
Mr. G. M. Black	10
Mr. G. E. Stewart	10
Mr. J. S. Gardiner	10
Rev. H. Copley Morris	10
Pilot	5
Mr. E. J. Corneils	5
Mr. J. A. Remedios	5

\$1,645

M. PAINLEVÉ'S FLIGHT TO  
HAIPHONG.

News has now reached the Colony of the completion of Captain Painlevé's flight by replacement of Haiphong with M. Painlevé as a passenger. Holvak was reached in five hours after leaving Hongkong. A small boat came into collision with the machine, damaging one of the planes. The necessary repairs were effected, and with the gasoline tanks replenished, Captain Painlevé and his distinguished passenger, were able to resume their flight to Haiphong, the following day at 3 p.m.

It has been already explained that the shipping arrangement, the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., had arranged for a supply of gasoline to be available immediately upon the arrival of the machine at Haiphong, and it is evident from the news now received that the "disappointment" did not arise from any failure in that respect. The misapprehension was due to the circumstance that it had been generally understood to be Captain Painlevé's intention to replace his tank at Hong Kong, but it was now known that this first stoppage was subsequently abandoned and that arrangements were made for replenishing at Haiphong.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANK CASE.PRISONER PLEADS GUILTY.  
SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS'  
HARD LABOUR.

The Criminal Sessions was continued yesterday, when Chan Sui Chuen, was indicted for embezzling \$32,000, the property of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation by whom he was employed as a shroff.

Yung Kwai Yung, a woman, was indicted for receiving \$3,500, part of the money, knowing the same to have been stolen.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.) prosecuted, and prisoners were defended by Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Messrs. Leo d'Almada and C. F. Mason).

The man pleaded guilty.

The following were the jury: Messrs. W. B. Walsh, D. Muir, Kwok Hing Man, G. M. Larkins, S. A. Lopez, C. Lowry and J. M. Fonseca.

His Honour remarked that the woman prisoner was charged with receiving the money, knowing it was stolen. Did she know it was embezzled?

The Attorney-General replied that the section stated that any property embezzled might be termed as "to have been stolen."

## WOMEN IN COURT.

Mr. Jenkin drew attention to the fact that some of the evidence would be indelicate and as there were a number of women in Court, he wished to draw his Lordship's attention to the fact.

His Lordship: They are probably here for that very purpose. I will not ask them to go out, but I will point out that there are perhaps modest women here who may not like to hear the evidence and if they wished they could either go or stay.

The Attorney-General: They may be friends of the prisoner.

His Lordship: I will not ask them to go but I will say that it may offend their modesty.

The Court Interpreter rendered these remarks into Chinese but, of about forty Chinese women in the Court, only three or four went out.

## THE PROSECUTION.

The charge against the second prisoner only was proceeded with.

The Attorney-General said that first prisoner's duty at the Bank was to take in money from customers, to count it and hand it over to another shroff and get a receipt from him and hand that to the customer. On July 12th the Wing Tak Bank arranged a purchase of tael, and wanted to remit 20,000 taels to Shanghai.

The shroff of the bank took the money \$22,501.9 cents to pay for the telegraphic transfer and handed it over to prisoner. The money was in notes. Prisoner took \$22,000 out of it and handed the remainder, in a bundle, to the second shroff, stating that a cheque for \$22,000 had been included. When the bundle was opened no cheque was found and the shroff had disappeared. The shroff, who received the money from prisoner, was a new man.

Prisoner was arrested by the Police and certain monies were found on him. The woman also had some money, which she produced, but when asked if she had any more, replied in the negative. They were taken to the station and the woman was searched by a female searcher and about \$2,000 was found on her. The woman admitted receiving the money from prisoner two days after he had embezzled it. He relied on her denial, which showed guilty knowledge, to secure a conviction.

Mr. Ho Wing, comrade of the Bank, deposed that prisoner had been in his employ since 1917. They money had to be made good by witness.

Cross-examined he stated that prisoner was engaged by him at a salary of \$38.50 plus board and lodging. Any sum from \$50,000 to \$100,000 would pass through prisoner's hands ordinarily.

Evidence of the paying in of the money was then given.

Inspector Grant said he arrested prisoners in a house in Portland Street. He gave particulars of the money found on prisoners and the result of the search of the woman's clothing.

Cross-examined, he admitted that Chinese women sometimes concealed a lot of money underneath their clothing as a safe-guard. It was not surprising that an infatuated man should give a woman a large sum of money.

A female searcher deposed to having examined the woman who resisted.

## THE DEFENCE.

The woman gave evidence and said that she was a prostitute. On her return from the country in August she was met by first prisoner, whom she had known for a year. He took her to a house in Portland Street which he had rented and furnished.

It was arranged that she was to be his concubine. Soon after arrival, the first prisoner gave her \$2,500 to keep for him. She hid the money underneath her clothing. She had never received so much money before from first prisoner or any other man. She asked prisoner where he got the money and he said "Don't interfere in my business." She had previously hidden money the same way when she was a prostitute. The money she had was given to her previous to being taken to Portland Street. She understood that prisoners was a merchant.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## CHINESE STOWAWAYS.

## ON THE "EMPEROR OF ASIA."

Two Chinese were yesterday charged at the Magistracy with stowing away on board the *Empress of Asia* from Hongkong to Vancouver, where they were discovered this morning.

The defendants said that a man named Wong, a relative of theirs, took them on board the ship.

Inspector Spears, who prosecuted, said that from what he could gather from the defendants yesterday, the first defendant's father took them on board the ship, and placed them in the care of a Filipino bandman, who had undertaken to see them through to Vancouver. The defendants had placed them in the care of a Filipino bandman's cabin throughout the trip, for they were not discovered until the ship berthed at Vancouver.

The Magistrate: Have you got the bandman in court?—No. We could not come, the defendants with any of the bandmen.

The Inspector said that there were six bandmen on board the ship at present. Two others had left the ship at Manila. They charged the bandmen now they were sure to place all the blame on the two absent bandmen. Another difficulty was that the defendants would not point out the bandman who had charge of them. The Captain of the ship said that stowaways were very numerous lately. They were found on board almost every trip. For a long time the Canadian Pacific Co. did not proceed against the men, but this time the Superintendent decided to make an example of the defendants.

The Captain said that it was almost impossible to check stowaways, and he thought that the only thing to do was to impose a heavy penalty.

The Magistrate said that while he appreciated the Captain's difficulty, he did not think a heavy penalty would have any effect. He thought the best thing to do was to get at the people who smuggled these men on board.

The Captain said that they need not have been smuggled on board. They could easily come on board with the rush of steaming passengers, and then hide on board.

The Magistrate expressed the opinion that there must be a Chinese middleman on board, as otherwise the Filipino would not be able to communicate with the defendants.

The Captain: Undoubtedly, there is a middleman, but the difficulty is to get at him.

The Magistrate (Mr. Orme) passed sentence of one month's hard labour each.

USING FALSE WEIGHT.  
VEGETABLE VENDOR SENTENCED.

Inspector Barker, yesterday, charged a Chinese before Mr. Orme, at the Magistracy, with unlawfully using a false weight on his *dasheng*.

The defendant said that he did not mean to defraud customers. The *dasheng* was spoiled by one of his children and he did not have time to mend it. He was not using the *dasheng*.

The Inspector said that he actually saw the defendant weighing vegetables with the *dasheng*. When he examined it, he found it was 12 per cent. against the buyer.

Replying to the Magistrate, the Inspector said that the weight was faulty.

When told this the defendant said: "Then I do not know. I bought the *dasheng* from a marine hawk."

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$10, or three weeks' hard labour.

## ADDRESSES BY COUNSEL.

Mr. Jenkin, addressing the jury for the defence, quoted the case of Rex v. Schama, which laid down that if the story of a person charged with receiving stolen property was reasonable that person was entitled to an acquittal. Mr. Jenkin then dealt with the evidence to show that the woman's story in this case was reasonable.

The Attorney-General agreed that if the story was reasonable she was entitled to an acquittal, but he would point out that her story was unreasonable, because in answer to Inspector Grant she denied having any other money on her person, who had also searched and had hidden the money in a most unusual and suspicious manner.

WOMAN DISCHARGED.  
The Jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," and prisoner was discharged.

THE RESULT OF INFATUATION.  
Addressing his Lordship on behalf of the male prisoner, who had pleaded guilty, for mitigation of sentence, Mr. Jenkin pointed out that the prisoner, who was in receipt of about \$50 a month, had passing through his hands in cash anything from \$15,000,000 to \$30,000,000 a year, and that temptation which assailed everybody at times, was in this case very exceptional. The prisoner had a desire to make the woman his concubine and his infatuation for her was such that he could not resist the abnormal temptation placed in his way.

## COMMENTS BY THE JUDGE.

His Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said that in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, he must assume that the salary paid to him was what was actually paid to him, who had to perform the duties he had to perform. He pointed out that the Colony's law, and other men in that position, carried out their duties honestly throughout a long number of years until retirement. In this case prisoner had apparently taken the opportunity, which had presented itself by a change in the arrangement of the staff of the bank, to steal a large sum of money. A sum of \$17,000 was still missing and unaccounted for in the circumstances he could not do less than sentence him to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour.

## \$100 FINE.

## FOR POSSESSION OF STOLEN TEA.

The Chinese ship's plumber of the *Empress of Asia*, was yesterday charged at the Magistracy with the unlawful possession of 18 lbs. of Indian tea.

The defendant said that the tea was given to him as ration on board the ship. He drew 1 lb. of tea per week. He could not use so much, so he kept some of it.

Inspector Spears, who prosecuted, said that the tea, which was contained in a great bag, was found in the possession of a Chinese boy, who was stopped by an Indian watchman, of the Kowloon Godowns as he was about to leave the gate on Monday. As the boy was unable to give him a satisfactory account as to how he came by the tea, the watchman took him on board and interviewed the Chief Officer. The defendant who was on board said that the tea was his, and the Chief Officer allowed the boy to go. The storekeeper of the ship said that the tea produced was not the kind issued to the crew.

The defendant (interrupting): "It is! I have still got two more lbs. in my cabin."

Inspector Spears said that, on the last trip, the *Empress of Asia* took a consignment of that brand of tea. The storekeeper said that was so.

The Magistrate: So it is part of the ship's cargo?

The storekeeper: Yes.

The defendant said he had been seven years on the ship, and he knew that the tea in question was of the kind always issued to the crew. The storekeeper was a new man and did not know.

The Magistrate: Did you draw the tea from the store, yourself?—No, my boy draws it for me every week.

Who issued it?—I don't know.

The storekeeper said he never issued that brand of tea to the crew all the time he had been on board, and as far as he knew, that brand of tea was never issued to the crew.

The defendant: Then perhaps you will tell me how I got the tea?

The Magistrate: That is what I want to find out from you.

The defendant: I got it as ration from the storekeeper.

Inspector Spears said that, on the last trip, the cargo of tea was brought ashore at Ngauvakei, and a large quantity stolen. One man was arrested by the Japanese police. It was quite possible that the tea produced was part of the stolen cargo.

As the defendant refused further information about the tea, the Magistrate sentenced him, and passed sentence of \$100 fine, or in default, one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

## STORY OF A BOAT.

## MAGISTRATE UNCONVINCED.

One month's hard labour was the sentence passed by Mr. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, on a Chinese charged with the theft of a boat at Samahupo. The defendant said: "I did not steal, the boat is mine."

Inspector Langman, who prosecuted, said that the defendant was caught by an Indian watchman who saw him running, followed by a crowd. He threw the boat down when he saw the Indian.

The Magistrate: If you did not steal, why did you run?—I was chased by a hostile crowd, who wanted to assault me, so naturally, I ran. Anyone would run.

If the boat is yours, why did you drop it when you saw the watchman? I dropped it, because it was cumbersome and prevented me from running fast!

## PICK-POCKET CAUGHT.

## SENT TO JAIL FOR SIX WEEKS.

Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with picking the pocket of another Chinese in Queen's Road Central, near the First Station, and stealing \$100 in notes.

Inspector Blackman, who prosecuted, said that the complainant and a friend were walking along Queen's Road Central, about 1 p.m., yesterday, when the complainant felt a tug at his pocket. He took no notice and walked on. When he felt a second tug, the complainant turned round and caught the defendant, who was about to run away with his money. The defendant struggled, and breaking loose, ran. The complainant gave chase, and defendant was stopped by Mr. Percy Lai. The money was in his possession.

Sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed.

DISTRIBUTING ADVERTISEMENTS  
WITHOUT A PERMIT.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with unlawfully distributing cinematograph advertisements at Wanchai, yesterday, without a permit.

The defendant said that he was ordered by his master to distribute the advertisements.

Inspector Kent said that he had interviewed the manager of the Eastern Cinema, and he had taken all responsibility in the matter. He said that it was an oversight on his part that the advertisements were not submitted to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs to be stamped. There was nothing objectionable about the advertisements.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5, or in default, seven days' imprisonment.

EXCLUSIVE  
AUTUMN  
AND  
WINTER  
MODELS

## DINNER GOWNS

## EVENING DRESSES

## TEA FROCKS

## OPERA CLOAKS

## SPORTS COATS

## VISITING WRAPS

## MOTOR COATS

## MILINERY

## GLOVES

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

ALWAYS THE BEST.



## HIGH GRADE MOTOR OILS

Manufactured by

## PRICES COMPANY LIMITED.

HUILE de LUXE: is specially adapted for use on Motor Cycles during warm weather.

MOTORINE: The best all-round oil for Water-cooled Engines. It has a rich character and good body.

HEAVY GAS ENGINE OIL: A compound oil of moderate body for Water-cooled engines of medium size and speed.

Suitable for

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, MOTOR BOATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## JUST RECEIVED

BROADWOOD  
PIANOS

Specially made for this climate.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

## Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

We have now received

our new stock of

GENTLEMEN'S

## BOOTS and SHOES

in Black and Brown.

CALF and GLACE also

PATENT DRESS SHOES

Keltic

BEST BRITISH BOOTS

Gent's Complete Outfitters



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

THE Office and Stations of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District WILL BE CLOSED on public business on MONDAY, the 27th September, and on FRIDAY, the 30th September. The Stations will also be closed on SUNDAY, the 26th October.

H. LOGAN RUSSELL,  
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs,  
Kowloon & District, in charge temporarily,  
York Buildings,  
Hongkong, September 21st, 1920. [1518]

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st October, 1920, both days inclusive.

Warrants for the Interim Dividend can be held at the Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on and after the 11th October.

By Order of the Board,  
JAS. W. GRAHAM,  
Acting Chief Manager,  
Hongkong, September 22nd, 1920. [1519]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "REYAVON"

CONSIGNEES of Carcasses by informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the basements and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th Oct., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th Sept. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 21st, 1920. [1520]

## NOTICE

WE beg to announce that we have just received a small shipment of "DUSHELL" PIPES which we are disposing at very reasonable prices.

TABAGUENA FILIPINA,  
Ice House Street,  
Telephone 3340.  
[1546]

## HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

WE beg to notify our patrons that we are inaugurating the above as from 1st October, 1920.

We aspire to render first-class service at reasonable rates.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.  
[1510]

## WANTED

WANTED position by an experienced Export man who is also well acquainted with Hongkong and General Import. Able to correspond in the most important commercial languages; perfect knowledge of Chinese. Can bring good foreign connections. No objection to emigrate.

Apply—  
Box 1355,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1355]

## TO LET

FULLY FURNISHED FLAT, Central position. From beginning of October till end of May.

Reply—  
Box 1473,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[1473]

## BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMSHU-ANTON.

FOR SALE LOT No. 62, immediately behind the Russian Consulate, with an area of 12,645 square feet measuring 80 x 104 feet, frontage to creek which is adjacent to Western Exit leading to Coast Road, Shamshu Railway, and Grand Trunk Line to Hanlow, now in construction.

Apply to—  
HERBERT DENT & CO.,  
[1371]

## FOR SALE

LAND at Kowloon, about 16,945 square feet, in a very desirable position for European dwellings.

For full particulars apply to—  
LINTHARD & DAVIS,  
Alexander Buildings,  
Hongkong.  
[1385]

## THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

THE Directors of the above Company have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. (equal to 3/10 per share) in respect of the current year on the Preferred Ordinary Shares.

Dividend Warrants on the Colonial Register are free of Income Tax and will be paid at the rate of 4/4 per dollar.

Dividend Warrants will be obtainable on and after THURSDAY, October 7th, 1920, at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, September 30th, to WEDNESDAY, October 30th, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, September 16th, 1920. [1504]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of the undersigned in the Firm of A. BLOODRAITH & CO., carrying on business as Civil Engineers, Architects and Surveyors at 34, Queen's Road Central, ceased on September 20th.

JOHN MORRIS, B.Sc.  
Hongkong, September 21st, 1920.

## NOTICE

I have this day established my practice as Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor at No. 33, Queen's Road Central (2nd floor).

JOHN MORRIS, B.Sc.  
Hongkong, September 21st, 1920. [1515]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at No. 2, Queen's Building, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, September 25th, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 24th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPIRAK & CO.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, September 9th, 1920. [1493]

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Manager, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., 34, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, October 27th, 1920.

The purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th September to 20th October, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, September 15th, 1920. [1490]

## COMPOSITE BARQUE "CHIN PU"

FOR SALE  
(American Registry)

BOWEN & CO., Auctioneers,  
MEMBERS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED SHIPBROKERS  
(London)

No. 8, Museum Road, Shanghai.

HAVING been favoured with instructions from the U.S. Marshal for China to sell by public auction within their offices on MONDAY, September 27th, at 11 A.M. (unless disposed of privately before that date) the composite barque "Chin Pu" (Late "Baron Ostrin") built in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1874.

of iron, sheathed with 4" test wood, and sheathed with copper plating from keel to above load line and sail to be copper bolted. The vessel will be sold as she lies in the harbor of Shanghai with all faults and errors of description of the vessel if any. These particulars are given as carefully as possible, but are not guaranteed to be correct.

Length 189 feet 6 inches.  
Beam 41 feet 7 inches.  
Depth of Hold 25 feet.  
Registered Tonnage 1,423 tons.  
Deadweight capacity 2,500 tons on 22 feet keel.

Two decks, wood, tween-decks partly laid; 3 steam winches and boiler, accommodation for crew in house on deck, saloon on deck aft for master and officers, sail locker and stow room under poop, 3 anchors and cables, the vessel having recently been damaged in a typhoon there only remains the foremast, mizenmast, jibboom and bowsprit.

Inspection can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers.

Terms of Payment—Cash immediately on sale of the vessel against transfer with bill of sale to buyer. Vessel to be at buyers' risk immediately the auction and/or private sale is confirmed from that date.

BOWEN & CO.,  
Auctioneers and Shipbrokers,  
No. 8, Museum Road, Shanghai.  
1468

## PUBLIC AUCTION

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at Kowloon in the Colony of Hongkong.

to be sold in pursuance of an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong made in Action No. 98, of 1920. Original Jurisdiction B between The Bank of Canton Limited, Plaintiffs and Samuel Ebenzer Green, trading as Banker & Co. Defendants.

On MONDAY, the 27th day of September, 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by—

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS.  
Auctioneers

at their Auction Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The property consists of—  
ALL THAT parcel of ground situate in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong, and known and registered in the Land Office as Section II of Kowloon Island Lot No. 410, together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 15, Bankow Road, Kowloon. Term 75 years from 24th June 1882, created by a Crown Lease dated the 11th November 1882.

Proportion of Annual Crown rent \$24.12 Area 4334 Square feet.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,  
Princes Building,  
Ice House Street,  
Robertson for the Vendor.

At 4 o'clock on MONDAY, the 27th day of September, 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by—

Messrs. LAMBERT BROS.  
The Auctioneers,  
Hongkong, September 20th, 1920. [1463]

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of \$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS.

If they do not exceed 25 words in number and are printed in small type.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are sent at this Office for—  
Boxes P. Q. AD. AE. AW.

## WANTED—Position for Chinese Clerk.

has had Office experience, reads and writes English. Strongly recommended by advertiser who will gladly furnish full particulars. Reply to Box A.Y., Daily Press Office.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On MONDAY, the 18th October, 1920, at 10.30 A.M. within the Chamber, at Naval Depot, Kowloon,

H.M.S. "SANDPIPER"

Length between perpendiculars 100 ft. Breadth, extreme 20 ft.

Depth in hold 10 ft. 6 in. 8 ft. 9 in. 8 ft. 9 in. 8 ft. 9 in.

Tonnage according to British Rules 85 tons 2 ft. 0 in. 8 ft. 0 in.

At mean draft 8 ft. 0 in. 8 ft. 0 in. 8 ft. 0 in.

Where Hongkong 1920

By whom In Sessions by Yarrow & Co. Materials of Construction in Iron, Steel, Deck, Plating, Fittings in (China, Messrs, &c.)

Decks, names of— Main Hold and Battery Decks Armour—Nil

As she now lies.

A detailed list of fittings to be sold with the Ship may be seen at the Office of the Naval Store Officer, H. M. Dockyard, Hongkong, and structural and other particulars can be obtained from the Chief Constructor, H. M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

The Vessel will be open to inspection from the 15th Sept. to the day of sale inclusive, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Inspecting visitors can be aided with full Particulars and Conditions of Sale on application to the Auctioneers.

On presenting this order to the Pier Master in the Dockyard the person named therein will be conveyed to and from the Ship. The ship may not be boarded from a private boat.

HUGHES & HUGHES,  
By Appointment, Auctioneers to the Admiralty,  
Hongkong, September 14th, 1920. 1465

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(A FRENCH BANK)

CAPITAL PAID-UP AND SURPLUS

Fcs. 105,000,000.00

The organisation of the Bank enables it to open CURRENT ACCOUNTS and to accept FIXED DEPOSITS in local currency and

ANY FOREIGN CURRENCY.

These accounts and deposits may be converted AT ANY TIME without ANY CHARGE in ANY OTHER CURRENCY.

Apply for terms and particulars—  
HONGKONG BRANCH,  
Queen's Building, 5, Chater Rd.  
[1495]

## A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332

## WEEKLY AUCTIONS

TUESDAYS—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

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VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SATURDAYS—

HIGHEST HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1920.

With Index Price \$2.50. On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office

## INTIMATION

It is generally admitted that most Whiskies have now a "Post-War Weakness."

It is claimed that

## WATSON'S

E

## WHISKY

still maintains its high standard of quality. The same blend, same good old age—mellowness, character and fine flavour—Forty years' reputation.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

MARRIAGE—  
LAURENCE—MISTON—At St. James' Church, New York, on July 17th, 1920, by the Rev. J. LAURENCE, of London and Manila, Philippine Islands, to GRACE HELEN MISTON, niece of Miss May Eugenia Bolton, of New York.

DEATH—  
BRAZIER—At Iverness, on August 11th, HENRY WOODHAMS BRAZIER, late Commissioner of Customs, China, third son of late Professor Brazier, Aberdeen.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX RD., G. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.4

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1920.

## BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

We have received this week a copy of the Report for the year 1919 on the conditions and prospects of British trade in China, compiled by the Commercial Counsellor at Shanghai and the Commercial Secretaries at Peking and Hongkong.

One of the complaints frequently made about the Consular Reports, on which the British trading community was formerly supposed to rely to a large extent for its information regarding opportunities for trade in China, was that they were never issued in time for this information to be of much use.

We regret to note that the new Department of Overseas Trade shows no improvement in that respect. September is rather late in the year to be receiving a report on the trade conditions which prevailed in China last year, and some effort ought to be made to secure the earlier issue of these Reports. But, though late, these Reports are very welcome. They are far more useful and valuable to the British manufacturer and trader than the barren reports on which they had to depend before the Department of Overseas Trade was created. The Report before us is admirably compiled. As a frontispiece there is a map of China and then a general introduction covering particulars in regard to the open ports, Chinese currency, weights and measures, postage, area and population, climate, Government, Customs and communications. The second chapter of the Report deals with the effect of the Great War on China, the third, on industry and production; the fourth, on Foreign Trade in 1919; the

fifth, offers suggestions for the development of British Trade in China; while the sixth gives a list of the open ports and their estimated populations. In addition there are appendices, occupying several pages. They include trade tables, an article on the financial situation; one on labour conditions; and another on co-operative enterprises. Finally there are half a dozen pages reviewing British trade with Hongkong. Within the sixty odd pages of this Report the British manufacturer and merchant interested in the trade of China may find a great deal to interest him and much that should stimulate his activity in the markets of China. There can be no doubt about the great potentialities of trade in China. It is true that at the present time progressive Chinese are doing not a little to develop industrial enterprises, and as the compilers of this Report remark, China's local factory products will in time compete with imported goods; but they add very truly that "there would appear to be little reason for British manufacturers to fear this competition for many years to come as the native factories will certainly devote their attention mainly to the production of the cheaper goods, and as the general prosperity of the country advances, there should be a growing demand for imported articles of a higher quality than can be supplied locally. The industrial development of China will also offer a valuable market for all kinds of machinery, and a most promising field for investment in local enterprises." We have only to study the industrial and commercial progress of Japan to realise how true this is. Over and over again in the Report there are allusions to the serious handicaps to progress which are imposed by the unsettled political conditions. It is pointed out, however, that in face of many disadvantages China's foreign trade has been maintained and even extended, and this fact is justifiably taken as affording convincing evidence of the enormous potentialities awaiting development so soon as the political and economic situation shows the slightest prospect of improvement. "If British Manufacturers," the Report says, "are prepared to make the necessary effort to meet the demand, there are excellent prospects for British trade in the market where British merchants and British goods enjoy an exceptionally high reputation."

Mr. Reddy Aron was received in audience by the King at Buckingham Palace on August 18th, and kissed hands upon his appointment as His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Peking. The King conferred upon him the honour of knighthood and invested him with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The death took place, yesterday morning, at the Military Hospital of Sergeant J. Wist of the Wiltshire Regiment, following an attack of fever. The late Sergeant joined the 2nd Battalion of the Wiltshire Regiment in 1905 as a private and rose to the rank of Sergeant in 1910. He saw service in the war and was taken a prisoner, remaining in Germany till the armistice was signed. He leaves a wife and two children in the Colony to mourn his loss. The funeral took place yesterday evening.

A new Minister has been engaged for Union Church, Shanghai—the Rev. Alfred Norman. Rowland of Broughton Park Congregational Church, Manchester. Mr. Rowland, after a brilliant academic career during which he graduated B.A. at London University and M.A. at Balliol College, Oxford, took his theological course at Mansfield College, Oxford. His first pastorate (1888-1896) was at Putney, a London suburb, and his only other pastorate in England has been at Broughton Park Congregational Church, Manchester. From Broughton Park, after a ministry of twelve years, he came to Shanghai. He was to leave England on August 28th and is expected at Shanghai next month.

Commenting on Hongkong's dependence on Shanghai for treatment of rabies, the N.C. Daily News says:—"We do not know whether there is any differentiation between the charges made to ratepayers and non-ratepayers here for the treatment, but if the facilities here—municipally provided—are to be made use of by people up and down the coast, the ratepayers of Shanghai should receive preferential treatment. It seems an ungracious suggestion, it is true, but it is purely a business question, for the ratepayer already contributes something towards the cost of the treatment, whereas the non-ratepayer does not." We (the Hongkong Daily Press) learn that the arrangements which are being made locally for the treatment of suspected cases of rabies infection will render it quite unnecessary for persons to go to Shanghai or Saigon for treatment.

Someone, says a writer in the Japan Times and Mail, is always taking the joy out of life. In Shanghai Congressman Randall intimated that as good Americans the visiting members of Congress would be offended if offered anything stronger than grape juice as a beverage, with the result that Shanghai went dry for a distance of four feet surrounding every visitor. Having lived down the reputation the Californian Prohibitionists gave them, the Congressmen came to Tokyo only to be met with a shower of letters from a local organization urging them to refuse to attend any function at which a geisha might be present and the word has evidently been passed around that no good Congressman could even look at a geisha in the eye without embarrassment. At any rate, some of the visitors are beginning to doubt if there is any such animal as a geisha, or whether she has joined the gods in oblivion. "And to think that one of the things I came to Tokyo to see is a geisha!" said one of the travelling statesmen, when he read his uplift letter.

The Manila Observatory yesterday afternoon reported a Typhoon in about 114 deg. Long. 130 Lat., moving West.

The Naval medal has been awarded 2nd Cl. B. J. Dore of the Caribee, 1st Cl. G. W. Seymour of the Colombo.

Sir John Bucknill leaves Singapore for Ceylon by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's steamer Fook Sang, which sails about October 6th.

It is officially announced that the F.M.S. Government propose to redeem six per cent F.M.S. War Loan at the date on which it is due, 1st May, 1921.

Shanghai secured the Interport Lawn Bowls honour, having defeated Hongkong by the narrow margin of two points, the score being, Shanghai, 20 points, Hongkong, 18 points.

Cdr. Engineer C. Palmer, D.S.C., Paym. Lt.-Cdr., H. L. Shaw, Lieut. H. A. Pelham, R. A. Bouché, R. Leeds, and D. L. Tunney, D.S.C. have been appointed to the Hawke.

We are asked by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle to announce that there will be a short Memorial Service for the late Mr. Hutchinson in St. John's Cathedral tomorrow (Thursday) at 5.15 p.m.

The former German Club premises at Yokohama which were recently purchased by the Communications Department of the Japanese Government for 220,000 yen are to be utilized for the expansion of the telephone service.

The Robinson Piano Co.'s store at Kuala Lumpur recently suffered considerable damage from fire and water recently. The result disclosed that the alarm had been given only just in time to avert a disastrous conflagration. As it was, boxes with many pianos inside were burned, the walls blackened and the wooden beams of the ceiling were already charred.

About a dozen pianos were damaged and practically everything else in the shop burned out except a few pianos, but these were drenched.

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## C A B E E S

## LATEST CABLES

[REMOVED BY THE EDITOR]

PERIL OF FOOD PRICES.  
WORSE STILL TO COME.

LONDON, September 19th.

Speaking at the Grocers' Exhibition in London, Mr. McCurdy, the Food Controller, declared that, apart from a possible coal strike, food prices by Christmas would have risen to such an extent as would make a working class family's weekly food bills £ 6. 0. 0, more than last Christmas. He added that the critical time as regards food prices had not yet come. It would come when the people of Central Europe became competitors in the world's markets with our own.

WALL STREET BOMB  
OUTRAGE.

## POLICE OFFER LARGE REWARD.

New York, September 19th.

A reward of \$10,000 is offered for information as regards the Wall Street bomb outrage.

The newspapers state that the discovery of part of a clock mechanism has convinced the authorities that an enormous bomb was used, while the owner of the wagon which is believed to have carried the explosive has been discovered.

## ARREST OF RUSSIAN JOURNALIST.

New York, September 19th.

The police have arrested a Russian journalist, Mr. Alexander Brailovsky, owing to an anonymous letter saying that he was in the financial district shortly before the Wall Street explosion, after which he was seen talking to three men who seemed jubilant.

Mr. Brailovsky was arrested at the office of the *Russky Golos*, which the police describe as a radical magazine, denies all knowledge of the explosion.

ITALIAN LABOUR TROUBLES.  
EMPLOYERS' SURRENDER.

Rome, September 19th.

A telegram from Milan says the manufacturers have granted an increase of pay of 4 lire a day to workers over 21 years of age; 50 per cent. increase to workers under 21; and 60 per cent. to women and children.

It is reported that the workers have already evacuated many works, and the red and black flags have been lowered everywhere.

REMARKABLE DEPARTURE IN  
INDUSTRIAL POLICY.

Rome, September 20th.

It appears that the Red peril in Italy has been averted and a settlement which was a signal victory for the workers has been reached on the basis of Giolitti's return to the government.

The agreement provides 60 to 80 per cent. increase in wages for the metallurgical workers, joint control of factories between workers and employers, and evacuation of factories by workers.

Signor Giolitti has issued a decree, declaring that the manufacturers agree to dual control on the ground that the workers affirmed that their object was to improve the disciplinary relations between the workers and employers, and increase the output. Consequently, a joint committee is being established, composed of six manufacturers and six workers. The committee will draw up proposals which will be submitted to Parliament, as a bill to reorganize the industries on the basis of labour participation in the technical, financial, and administrative control of industry.

In the event of subsequent friction in any establishment, the agreement provides for the appointment of a committee of two masters and two men to decide what steps are necessary.

DISORDER IN IRELAND.  
CLASHES WITH CONSTABULARY.

LONDON, September 19th.

A fight occurred in the Wicklow Mountains between a large number of men drilling and the Constabulary. The affair occurred at Enniskerry, where the Constabulary surrounded a group of drillers, one of whom was killed, several wounded. Forty persons were captured with their arms.

Another encounter took place at 11 o'clock last night when an armed party ambushed and fired on a Constabulary patrol near Abbeyfeale, Limerick. One constable was shot dead and two wounded.

## A PITCHED BATTLE.

LONDON, September 20th.

Details of the Enniskerry incident show that there was a pitched battle. The authorities had concentrated in the district a large force of troops with the aid of a fleet of twelve motor-lorries upon information that certain land was being used for drilling. The fight was sharp but short. The soldiers, who fired bombs and used rifles, were supported by an armoured car.

## "REPUBLICAN" RAID.

Several hundreds of men were conveyed by a fleet of commandeered motor-lorries and swept the districts of Gortin and Plumbridge, Co. Tyrone, raided a hundred Protestant houses, and carried off arms in the name of the Irish Republic. The raid lasted several hours.

## SPINNERS' STRIKE.

THIRTY THOUSAND WORKERS IDLE.

LONDON, September 19th.

Two hundred mills will be idle in October to-morrow by a strike of spinners who have repudiated the agreement concluded by their union on their behalf.

Thirty thousand operatives are affected.

MINERS' STRIKE MENACE.  
MR. GARVIN'S PICTURESQUE VIEW  
OF THE SITUATION.

LONDON, September 19th.

Reviewing the industrial crisis, the *Observer* points out that if the coal strike comes, it will mean a suicide of labour in Ireland. It will be impossible after that to restore the workers' wages throughout the country to the present level. If the strike comes, it will be simply because Mr. Smille has determined from the beginning to force the struggle on one pretext or another. He has not negotiated but proceeded from issue to issue by dictation. He only abandons one claim to table a new ultimatum, the latest of which is "Two shillings for us, or catastrophe for you all."

Mr. Garvin says that for once the Government's case is unanswerable. It has offered either to refer the wage claim to an impartial tribunal, or to give an increase in return for guarantees of proportionately increased output.

The writer, picturesquely says, "The country at present looks like a motor-car which the other day struck half over the brink at Beachy Head. If the strike comes, it will not last long and will be memorably benton."

## EARLIER CABLES.

## KEY TO THE SITUATION.

LONDON, September 20th.

The real situation has remained unchanged during the week-end, but the next few days will be charged with the most fateful consequences for the country whose economic life is threatened by a shattering blow, involving inevitable destitution and misery for millions. Some quarters express hopefulness based on the reported readiness of the Government to provide a Court of Inquiry to investigate and report upon the wage advance in a few days. These quarters declare that Sunday meetings in the mining districts indicated that the men were not anxious to strike and admitted that the public generally were against the miners. On the other hand, the meetings showed that the men would support their leaders.

To-day's resumed Conference between Sir Robert Horne and the miners' leaders is regarded as most critical and as the key to the situation.

To-morrow there meets in London the National Conference of the miners' leaders to decide the question of the strike, while on the 22nd, the railwaymen and transport workers meet to determine their attitude in the event of a strike.

A dangerous factor as regards the railwaymen is the widespread belief that their Union funds would be as hard hit by a miners' strike, owing to unemployment dues, as if the railwaymen struck, and their funds carried strike pay. Consequently this view is encouraging the leaders to say "Let us strike to get it over quickly and win."

Meanwhile it is authoritatively declared that the Government will not depart from its present policy, namely, that arbitration and an inquiry must precede any grant of increased wages, although slight modifications in details are possible.

## TEA TABLE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, September 20th.

The miners' delegates conferred with Sir Robert Horne for two hours this afternoon, when the Conference adjourned for tea. The fact that Sir Robert Horne and Mr. Smille took tea together privately, is regarded as a favourable sign.

## SINN FEIN IN INDIA.

## MR. GANDHI'S SINISTER MOVE.

LONDON, September 19th.

The next three months will be the most fateful in the whole history of India, says the *Observer* in an article headed "Sinn Fein in India," commenting on Mr. Gandhi's motion for a total boycott of the British Government which the recent Indian National Congress passed. The extremists' plan, which is called non-cooperation, is to unloose the boycott gradually. Titles and honours will be renounced, lawyers are to shun the Courts, public buildings are to be boycotted and foreign goods not to be touched. There has never been anything like it, and it would wreck reform, open the flood-gates of anarchy and lead to a stoppage of railways and telegraphs while revenue and commerce would cease, for if India did not import it could not export, and the movement would soon break out into violence. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that nearly half the delegates at the Congress withdrew before the motion was carried. The Bengal leaders are solid against the extremists, and at present there is the greatest need to mobilize this great bulk of moderate opinion if the Indian reforms are to be saved.

The *Observer* declares that Mr. Gandhi yields a wider and more potent influence over the Indians than any popular agitator ever possessed. He is an exalted idealist of concentrated sincerity and has a genius for fanaticism and fanaticism. Consequently a tremendous task awaits the new Viceroy. The *Journal* states that Mr. Montagu.

## U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S VIEW.

New York, September 19th.

President Wilson, in contributing \$500 to the Democratic Campaign Fund, says he feels that the very honour and destiny of the nation is involved in the campaign.

## U.S. TENNIS.

## WOMEN'S SINGLES CHAMPION.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19th.

Mrs. M. R. Mallory has won the Women's National Singles Championship at Lawn Tennis, defeating Miss Marion Zinderstein by 6-3, 6-1.

## LATEST CABLES.

## FRENCH PRESIDENCY.

WILL M. MILLERAND YIELD.

PARIS, September 20th.

Individual persons are taking measures to induce M. Millerand to withdraw his candidature for the presidency. The opinion is expressed that the exceptional unanimity being demonstrated in favour of his candidature has begun to shake his resistance, and, if he consents to stand, he will be elected unopposed by a great majority.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## SWEDISH GENERAL ELECTION.

CONSERVATIVES GAIN.  
BOLSHEVISTS LOSE.

STOCKHOLM, September 19th.

The final result of the elections for the Riksdag are not yet known, but the Conservatives have won eleven seats, the Farmers' Union Party six seats, and the National Agrarian Party one seat. The Liberals have lost eleven, the Social Democrats six, while the Bolshheviks or Left Socialists have lost the two seats previously held and have so far not had a single candidate returned.

## "THE EMPRESS OF CANADA."

SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH ON THE  
CLYDE.

Home papers by the latest mail contain accounts of the launching of the twin-screw geared turbine passenger liner *Empress of Canada*, built to run in the Canadian Pacific Mail and Passenger Service between Vancouver, Japan, China and Manila. She was successfully launched on August 17th from the yard of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Limited, at Govan, Glasgow. Painted in the familiar white of the C.P.M. line on the Pacific, and decorated with much bunting, she was released from the keels by Mrs. G. M. Bosworth, of Montreal, wife of the Chairman of the C.P. Ocean Services. This vessel, which is the largest liner yet built by the Fairfield Co., will also be the largest mail and passenger steamer running on the Pacific, and with the well-known liners *Empress of Russia* and *Empress of Australia* form the C.P.O.S. and the British Empire, the quickest and finest service on the Pacific.

The principal dimensions of the *Empress of Canada* are as follows:—Length overall, 653 ft.; breadth, 77 ft.; depth to bridge deck, 33 ft. 6 in.; gross tonnage, about 22,000 tons; sea speed 18 knots. Spacious and well fitted accommodation has been provided for about 500 first class, 100 second class, and 940 third class passengers.

The first-class dining saloon is situated on "D" deck amidships, and will accommodate 300 persons at one sitting, the tables arranged for small parties of two, four or six people. The reception room, situated forward of the dining saloon, has been designed to give a large open space suitable for dancing, the floor having an area of over 300 superficial feet laid with oak parquet. A handsome main stairway with passengers lift embodied, is arranged at the fore-end of this room. The main stairway opens into the long gallery, which has been made a feature of the ship, as it gives access to all the principal first-class public rooms. This gallery is about 110 ft. long and 18 ft. wide, and the sides will be panelled in polished Honduras mahogany and hung with choice pictures. It will be supplied with large windows on one side. At the fore-end of the long gallery is the first-class lounge. This room will be utilised for concerts and also for cinema exhibitions, a cinema operating room having been arranged for at the forward end.

A large swimming bath, about 30 ft. long, 18 ft. wide and with a maximum depth of 8 ft. 10 in. and with a maximum depth of 8 ft. is forward of the reception room. On one side are dressing boxes, and the swimming bath space has a marble dado with tile filling above, subdivided by marble pilasters. A large gymnasium, fitted with modern gymnastic appliances, is arranged next to, and communicating with, the swimming bath. The second-class accommodation is arranged in the dining saloon for two and four persons. The dining saloon for 100 persons and a large lounge has been provided. Ample staterooms have been provided for the third-class passengers in rooms of two, four and six. They have a dining saloon accommodating 100 persons. Promenade space is also provided for.

The vessel is fully equipped with a laundry, dispensary, hospital, information bureau, telephone system, wireless electricity, barber's shop, etc., and she carries a mail and stenographer. Throughout the vessel special attention is everywhere given to the fact that the *Empress of Canada* is to serve in a semi-tropical climate; public rooms and private apartments are, therefore, large and airy, and the ventilation ample and well arranged. The propelling machinery is the largest installation of double reduction gearing which has so far been constructed.

After completion the *Empress of Canada* will make a world tour on her way to Vancouver, passengers travelling in the Canadian Pacific round the world. The ship is scheduled to leave Liverpool in March, 1921, and will proceed via Gibraltar, Monaco, Naples, Suez, through the Red Sea to Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia, Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama. At each port time will be given for visits to important places of interest.

## SUGAR LOSSES IN JAVA.

News from Batavia states that owing to the unfavourable sugar position many bankruptcies are expected towards the end of the month, especially among Chinese firms. Much sugar is now in speculative hands, while others have still great quantities available.

## COMPANY MEETINGS.

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Canton Insurance Office, Ltd., was held yesterday at noon at the office of the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd. The Hon. Mr. Johnstone, President, and there were also present Sir Robert Ho Tung, Messrs. F. Maitland, G. W. Harrow, Dr. V. S. Stevenson and T. E. Pearce (Consulting Committee), J. Bell, Mr. J. A. Marden, Ho Lung, Ho Shai, K. L. Ma, H. H. (Chairman) and F. C. Hall (Acting Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The large volume of business which the Company has transacted renders it expedient to amend the Company's Articles of Association and to bring them up to date and in conformity with the existing Company Law. The Company's Solicitors have therefore carefully revised the existing Articles, copies of which have been open to the inspection of Shareholders as expressed in the Notice calling the meeting, and I will now direct your attention to the principal alterations it is proposed to make. By the new Article 60 the necessary quorum for a general meeting shall be ten members personally present and holding or representing by proxy not less than 400 shares of the Company. This is in line with the existing Article which provides that the quorum for a general meeting be ten members personally present and holding or representing by proxy not less than 500 shares of the Company.

By Article 79, although the wording is somewhat different to the existing Article, the result is the same. It deals with the conduct of the business of the Company and provides that all insurance contracts and engagements and business shall be effected in such manner as the General Agents and the Committee think proper, also it gives power to the General Agents and the Committee from time to time to vary and alter risks.

Article 84 deals with the remuneration to the General Agents, and the nature of the alteration is, that instead of the General Agents being authorised to draw a fixed sum for office rent, salaries, etc., as mentioned in the existing Article, the new Article provides that the remuneration shall be fixed by the Committee, and they will, as from January, 1920, be authorised to draw such sum as is actually expended on these items. This is clearly a more business-like and less cumbersome method, and in recommending the alteration to you I would point out that it is one which has already been adopted by the "Hongkong Fire" Insurance Company. In fact the trend of all the alterations proposed is to bring the Company's Articles into line.

Article 85 gives power to increase the number of your Company's Committee. The existing Article 85 provides that the Company may elect not less than five nor more than seven members to form, together with the Chairman of the Company, a Consulting Committee. It is proposed to amend this Article by giving power to the Company to elect not less than five nor more than nine members to form, together with the Chairman of the Company, a Consulting Committee. It is clearly desirable that there be power to increase the size of the Consulting Committee, within, of course, reasonable limits, when an opportunity of benefiting the Company by so doing arises.

The other Articles which it is proposed to amend are purely formal and I do not intend to trouble you further by dealing with them. Should, however, any shareholder desire to inspect the proposed new Articles, they are here on the table. I will now put the Resolution to the meeting. After it has been seconded, I shall be happy to answer to the best of my ability any questions you wish to put to me.

I now propose that—

The new Articles contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification and numbered by the Chairman thereof be, and the same are hereby approved, and that such new Articles be, and they are hereby adopted, as the Articles of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all the existing Articles thereof.

MR. HO LUNG seconded the motion and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said:—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance. A Confirmatory Meeting will be held here on Thursday, the 7th day of October next at noon.

## THE DAIRY FARM, ICE &amp; COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at 12.30 p.m. at the office of the Company. Mr. L. M. Lee, President, and there were also present Messrs. J. Scott-Harison, W. B. Brown and F. Maitland (Directors), H. W. Page, G. Sorell, T. Oliphant, C. Mahabon, O. Tschai, Chan Tong, Chan Lee Nam, Chan Nai Pang, and J. M. Wong (Shareholders), A. Stevenson (Acting Manager) and M. Mauch (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Before dealing with the accounts, I wish to refer to the retirement of your Manager, Mr. Walker. Mr. Walker joined the Company about 20 years ago and became the first Manager of the reconstructed Company in 1906. He retired this year and your Directors were thereby deprived of a source of counsel and practical experience in matters connected with the Company's herd and farm management which had been to place the highest value, as a mark of appreciation of his long and faithful services, your Directors gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a pension of £1,000—wholly his own, and which was his year's remuneration. Mr. Stevenson has been appointed to fill the vacancy thus created.

With regard to the accounts, in spite of the violent fluctuations in exchange and the uncertainty of supplies, your Directors are pleased to be able to lay before you a result for the year's working which reflects credit on the staff and on all connected with the Company. It is proposed to deal with the available assets as follows:—

To write off bad and doubtful debts £ 2,705.07

Pay a Dividend of £1.50 per share 171,000.00

Place to Cattle Reserve 30,000.00

Typical and Fire Insurance Fund 5,000.00

Carry forward 3,358.67

You will observe that we have also had to recognise the claims of depreciation to an unusual extent. Some of the buildings at our Ice Works require extensive repairs, while the machinery must be replaced by a more up-to-date plant, which explains the provision for writing down. At this juncture I might mention that we have already ordered a 20-ton plant to be installed at our East Point Works and hope to have it running by next summer, when we shall be in a position to meet all demands for ice for some years to come.

It is with extreme regret that your Directors have to report the loss of about 100 head of cattle during the last three months owing to an outbreak of pleuropneumonia. The disease was introduced into our farms by the new lot of 60 cattle imported from Australia to meet the growing demand for milk. Of these, 46 head were slaughtered under Government instructions, for which your Company received about 70 per cent. of their value as compensation from the Government. The disease, I am sorry to say, is not yet stamped out, but your Directors hope and believe that it is checked. To replace the cattle and to meet next summer's demands, we have placed an order for 150 head to arrive early next year from Scotland, and your late Manager, Mr. Walker, has been requested to attend to the buying of these animals. Incidents of this sort evidence a no uncertain manner the need for substantial Reserves, and you will note that \$30,000 has been added to cattle reserve, thus increasing this reserve to \$150,000. I might mention that this reserve is not a liquid asset, as can be seen from the accounts, but it is utilised to extend the Company's business, and the addition of the \$30,000 is only a means of keeping back that part of the profits in order to meet part of the cost of the new cattle. It will, perhaps, interest you, and also the public, to know that the satisfactory results now before you are due entirely to the branches of the Company's business other than Dairy Farming. But for these other forms of activity, your Company could not have paid dividends, and great respect is due to the management in years past, which has the necessary foresight to other branches of business to support the Dairy business which has always been looked upon more as a public necessity than as a profit-making concern. Such a situation must, however, be kept within bounds, and it is because the production of milk has become such an increasing loss to the Company that the Directors saw no course open to them but the unpopular one of raising the retail price of fresh milk from 11 cents to 12 cents per gallon, and with this "gallon" in order to meet part of the cost of the new cattle. This revision of price has been imposed as from 1st September. Bearing in mind the ever-increasing cost of production due to advance in prices of food stuffs, dairy machinery, utensils, and labour, and in the price of cattle themselves, it really is a matter of congratulation that it has been possible to keep the selling price of the Company's milk as altered for as long as eighteen years, during which time the cost of production has gone up from 100 per cent. to 150 per cent. I am aware that by these remarks I am throwing the Board open to the superficial charge of not having studied the shareholders' interests sufficiently. I do not, however, believe that such a charge will be made. In dealing with a necessity of life like milk, where an addition to the price throws a burden upon those least able to bear it, a broader view than that dictated by the desire for gain must guide the management. That is the Board's reason—not excuse—for having kept the price stable so long, and that is the reason that they opposed an increase in the price until an increase became inevitable.

Our Dairy is equipped with up-to-date dairy machinery and appliances which, though a source of extra expense, are necessary in order to supply our customers with pure and wholesome milk. Cost of production would certainly be much lower were we to conduct our Dairy and handle our milk under primitive methods, as obtain in the local Chinese Dairies, but which are incompatible with an institution such as our claim to be one of the best, if not the best Dairy in the East. The health of our herd and the necessity of supplying the public with the best and purest of Dairy products produced under most hygienic conditions receive the constant care and attention of our experts. It is not correct to assume that because our turnover is larger, the net profit must necessarily be more, inasmuch as a greater number of young stock, which produces nothing, have to be housed and fed, and a proportionate amount of capital has to be invested in land, buildings, etc., in order to maintain the non-productive stock. After years of experience the management has found that it is more advantageous to raise our young stock, which are thus better eliminated than to import animals. It is, in fact, more profitable to have a few head milk cows and to handle their product under primitive methods than to carry a large stock, as we do, and treat the milk and the proceeds in an efficient way and under strict sanitary conditions. All these additional costs and equipment mean additional expenditure with consequent additional loss in production.

To those who regard the Dairy Farm, and the efficiency of its management and methods as an asset to the Colony, I would point out the prudence of, when possible, becoming not only a consumer of its products, but a part proprietor of its property. In other words, of becoming a shareholder. It is evident that the Chinese residents have come to realise not only the importance of the Dairy Farm Company to the Colony and the efficient manner in which it is managed, but have also realised that the Company from a dividend-paying point of view is a sound concern to invest their money in. It would be as well if the European population were also to realise these facts, and thus ally themselves closely with the Company and help to maintain the methods that have gone to make the products of the Dairy Farm what they are to-day.

It was decided by your Directors, in order to meet the growing demand for ice from Canton and the surrounding districts to install a plant in Shamshui, and with a view to financing this scheme, they decided to float a separate Company under the management of the Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., with a Board of Directors and a capital of \$400,000, divided into 40,000 shares of \$10 each. Twenty thousand of these shares were allocated to the Chinese subscribers, and the balance to the Company's shareholders to be offered to them pro-rata to their holdings in the Dairy Farm. I am pleased to say that all the shares allocated to the Chinese subscribers have been taken up, and in due course the balance of 20,000 shares will be offered to this Company's shareholders. The building for the new plant is in course of construction and we hope to be in a position to produce ice in Canton next summer without the necessity for exporting any from Hongkong. The capacity of the present plant is 30 tons ice per day and provision has been made for adding a further 50-ton machine if necessary, and your Directors are of the opinion that within a year's time, judging by the growing demand for ice, it will be necessary to import the additional machinery. We have every confidence that the Company will, from the start, be a source of construction and we hope to be in a position to produce ice in Canton next summer without the necessity for exporting any from Hongkong. The capacity of the present plant is 30 tons ice per day and provision has been made for adding a further 50-ton machine if necessary, and your Directors are of the opinion that within a year's time, judging by the growing demand for ice, it will be necessary to import the additional machinery. 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ENDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY LEADING ATHLETES  
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a few tablets dissolved in the mouth, will prevent fatigue & restore energy.

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**Standard  
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that help to make the STANDARD LIGHT CAR the Car for  
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GRAVEL, CALCULI,  
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**BUSINESS WOMEN IN JAPAN.**

The *Lady* writes to the *Daily*  
*Telegraph* from Tokyo:

It is a common-sense idea the present one  
has come to regard as quite an ordinary  
thing the presence of the business woman  
in every walk of life, but it is not so  
generally known that she has penetrated  
quite peacefully into the remotest corners of the earth. In the  
beautiful Hawaiian Islands she is to be  
found in up-to-date business houses, as well  
as in the prairie towns of Canada and the  
mining centres of South America, and still  
more surprisingly, in practically every  
large town in the East, where a few years  
ago it was deemed no white woman should  
be allowed to dwell without the protecting  
wing of husband or father.

In Tokyo, Japan's capital city, where the  
writer has resided for nearly a year, and  
there is a delightful free-society atmosphere  
for a life—even to the minute details of  
clothing—with Japanese maid-servants—  
there is an interesting colony of single  
business girls who are working their way  
round the world, which is freely admitted is  
a much more gratifying experience than  
riding one's way along in a perpetual state  
of holiday-making.

Most of these girls are working as  
stenographers, a few are engaged in teach-  
ing English, for which there is a tremen-  
dous field, while it has been left to the  
writer to fulfil the part of pioneer among  
women accountants in Japan. Practically  
every British or American firm has at least  
one foreign stenographer, often several, as  
it can be readily understood that com-  
munication with home countries has to take  
the place of telephone conversations, and  
daily or weekly meetings. The services of  
thoroughly good business women are being  
most eagerly sought, particularly in Tokyo,  
which possesses the only foreign  
settlement in Japan, and consequently  
accommodates most foreigners, and not the  
thriving Western city of Osaka appears as  
eager to absorb the foreign stenographer,  
wherever available. Nor are the openings  
solely confined to foreign firms; the leading  
Japanese banks and companies have dis-  
covered the use and general applicability  
of the business woman—especially with  
many years' practical experience—and  
often quite a large and agreeable part of  
the duty of a stenographer in a Japanese  
firm is to teach English conversation during  
office hours to other members of the staff.  
However, although the writer knows in-  
timately of a case such as the above proving  
entirely satisfactory, unsuccessful ones  
are also known, and show of a thoroughly  
exhaustive investigation and knowledge of  
the principal such a position is not ad-  
vocated, at any rate, to a beginner in the  
East. The utter absence of frankness in the  
psychology of the Easterner, together with  
a certain inscrutability and inherent dis-  
like of calling a spade a spade, makes him  
a trifle difficult to work with continuously,  
but for purposes of close observation, the  
study is a highly interesting one.

And on the whole it must be said that  
office work in the East is infinitely more  
pleasant and less fatiguing than in Eng-  
land, particularly in London. The average  
office hours are from nine to five, and  
during the summer months from 8.30 to  
four o'clock, with about two hours off for  
lunch in the middle of the day. Satur-  
days' work proceeds at an even more  
moderate rate and ceases entirely at 12.30  
p.m., so that the run-down stenographer in  
the East is a "rare avis" indeed.

The salaries paid are on the whole good,  
ranging from 300 to 500 yen per month,  
which at the present rate of exchange is  
from £450 to £750 per annum, but when  
the cost of living is reckoned at from 300  
to 350 yen per month (ordinary hotel accom-  
modation at the present averages 300 yen  
per month), plus the fact that any enter-  
tainment must be enjoyed on an amba-  
ssadorial scale—no middle course obtaining  
for the more humble worker—the salary  
is not so princely as it would appear.  
Therefore, intending aspirants are earnestly  
advised to make thorough and exhaustive  
inquiry into conditions of living abroad  
before they enter upon any contracts, and  
as far as possible to negotiate on the basis  
of the currency of the Far Eastern  
country.

**BERLIN FASHION WEEK.**

Berlin, August 8th.  
The great preoccupation of the popula-  
tion of the capital is neither Bolshevism  
nor the possibility of political complica-  
tions arising out of the invasion of  
Poland. It is, on the contrary, purely a  
social matter. The Fashion Week began  
to-day in Berlin, and elaborate prepa-  
rations have been made for its inauguration  
and successful course.

The races at Grunewald this afternoon  
are being visited by the smartest people,  
and, in the words of a Berlin newspaper,  
"elegance and beauty are united to im-  
prove a distinguished stamp on the racing  
of to-day." A great fashion exhibition  
has also been opened in Berlin to-day.  
The papers publish long articles describing  
it, and the greatest interest is being taken  
in everything connected with the latest  
modes in feminine and masculine attire.  
—The Times.

**HARRY LAUDER'S JUBILEE.**

Sir Harry Lauder was 50 on August  
4th. For the next two months he is intend-  
ed the *Daily Chronicle* learned to give  
himself to his farm in Scotland. He will  
not be in London until early next year,  
for his next engagements are in Glasgow  
and the provinces. Sir Harry is to act  
in several film plays all of which will be  
simple stories of cottage life in Scotland.  
At the end of next year he will start  
on his tour of America, the  
Dominions, India, China, and Japan.  
Then he will return to his home in  
about retiring. At Cape Town, 20,000  
people paid a guinea each to see Harry  
Lauder, and thousands of Zulus cheered  
him again, and again when he sang for  
their special benefit, "I Love a Lassie."  
South Africans who had heard him sing  
at the front formed a guard of honour  
for him in the streets.

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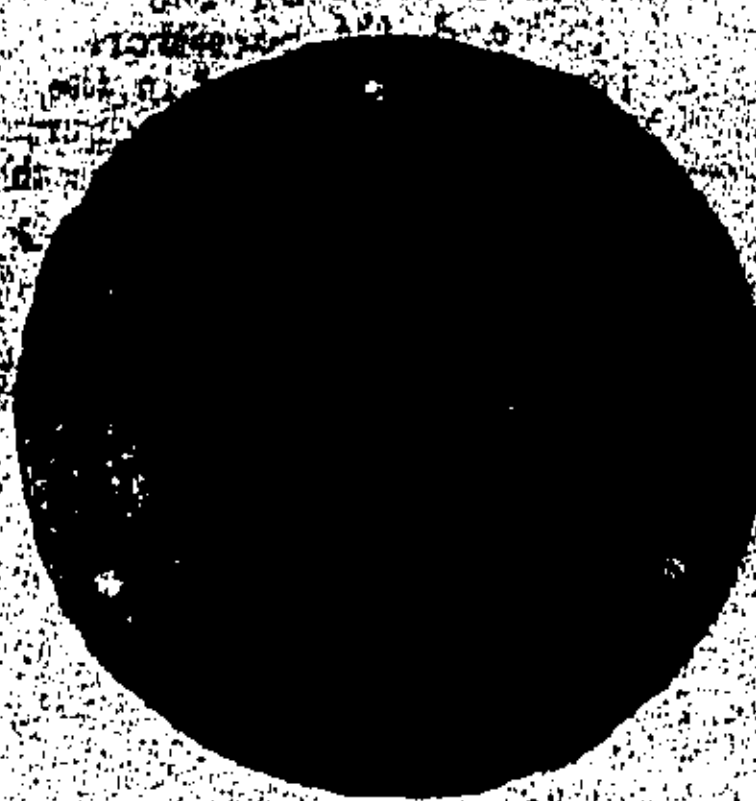
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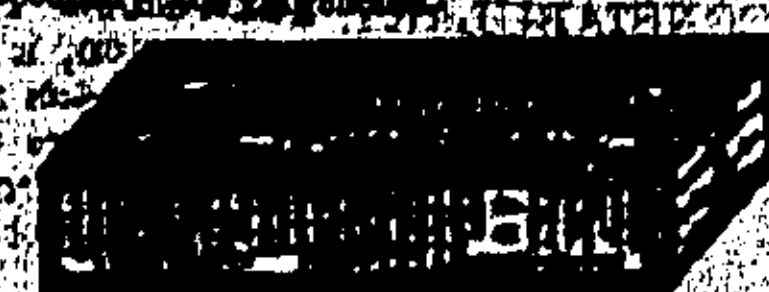
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